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INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
DELIVERED JAN. 15, 1861.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:— Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania, with the administration of the Executive department of the government for the next three years, and having taken a solemn oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself of your presence to express to you, and through you to the people of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred upon me.

Deeply impressed with its responsibilities and duties, I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfill them all faithfully to the utmost of my ability. Questions of great moment intimately connected with the feelings and interests of the people of all parts of the Nation, now agitate the public mind; and some of them, from their novelty and importance, are left for settlement in the uncertainty of the future. A selfish caution might indicate silence *as the safest course to be pursued as to* these questions, by one just entering upon the responsibilities of high official position; but fidelity to the high trust reposed in me demand, especially at this juncture, that I yield to an honored custom which requires a frank declaration of the principles to be adopted, and the policy to be pursued during my official term.

We have assumed, as the great fundamental truth of our political theory, that man is capable of self-government, and that all power emanates from the people. An experience of seventy-one years, under the Constitution of the United States, has demonstrated to all mankind that the people can be entrusted with their own political destinies; and the deliberate expression of their will should furnish the rule of conduct to their representatives in official station. Thus appreciating their liberal capacity for self-government, and alive to the importance of preserving, pure and unsullied as it came from the hands of the Apostles of Liberty, this vital principle, I pledge myself to stand between it and encroachments, whether instigated by hatred or ambition, by fanaticism or folly.

The policy that should regulate the administration of the government of our State, was declared by its founders, and is fully established by experience. It is just and fraternal in its aims, liberal in its spirit, and patriotic in its progress. The freedom of speech and of the press, the right of conscience and of private judgment in civil and religious faith, are the high prerogatives to which the American citizen is born. In our social organization the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of all. The intelligence of the people is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our Government, and the highest hopes of the patriot for its safety rest on enlightened public morality and virtue. Our system of Common Schools will ever enlist my earnest solicitude. For its growing wants the most ample provision should be made by the Legislature. I feel that I need not urge this duty. The system has been gaining in strength and usefulness for a quarter of a century, until it has silenced opposition by its beneficent fruits. It has at times languished for want of just appropriations, from changes and amendments of the law, and perhaps from inefficiency in its administration; but it has surmounted every difficulty and is now regarded by the enlightened and patriotic of every political faith as the great bulwark of safety for our free institutions. The manner in which this subject is presented to the Legislature, by my immediate predecessor, in his annual message, fully harmonizes with public sentiment; and his recommendation for aid to the Farmers' High School, of Pennsylvania meets my most cordial approbation. Invited to the rich prairie lands of the West, where the labor of the husbandman is simple and uniform, when population has filled our valleys, it passes away from our highland soils where scientific culture is required to reward labor by bringing fruitfulness and plenty out of comparative sterility. While individual liberality has done much for an institution that is designed to educate the farmer of the State, the school languishes for want of public aid. An experience of ten years has fully demonstrated that the institution can be made self-sustaining; and it requires no aid from the State except for the completion of the buildings in accordance with the original design. A liberal appropriation for that purpose would be honorable to the Legislature and a just recognition of a system of public instruction that is of the highest importance to the State in the development of our wealth, the growth of our population and the prosperity of our great agricultural interests.

The State having been wisely relieved of the management of the public improvements by their sale, the administration of the government is greatly simplified, its resources are certain and well understood, and the amount of the public debt is definitely ascertained. A rigid economy in all its various departments and a strict accountability from all public officers, are expected by our people, and they shall not be disappointed. Now that the debt of the State is in the course of steady liquidation, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted, so that the gradual diminution of the indebtedness shall not be interrupted.

To promote the prosperity of the people and the power of the Commonwealth, by increasing her financial resources, by a liberal recognition of the vast interests of our commerce, by husbanding our means and diminishing the burdens of taxation and of debt, will be the highest objects of my ambition, *and all the energy of my administration* will be directed to the accomplishment of these results.

The pardoning power is one of the most important and delicate powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, and it should always be exercised with great caution, and never except on the most conclusive evidence that it is due to the condemned, and that the public security will not be prejudiced by the act.—When such applications are presented to the Executive it is due to society, to *the administration of justice*, and to all interested, that public notice should be given. By the adoption of such a regulation imposition will be prevented and just efforts will be strengthened.

The association of capital and labor, under acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has long been the policy of the State, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the people. Where the means of the citizens are moderate, as they generally are in a new and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State. The vast resources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of her mechanical and other industrial pursuits, invite capital and enterprise from abroad which, on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is consumed by applications for special chartered privileges which might be saved by the enactment of general laws and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law as will remove needless and burthensome restraints, and at the same time afford ample protection to capital and labor, and to the community at large. Our statute books are full of acts of incorporation *conferring special privileges* various as they are numerous, dissimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered and judicious general laws to meet all classes of corporations, would remedy the evil, economize time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure for undue privileges, and be just and equal to all in their administration.

The veto power conferred upon the Executive was given with much hesitation, and not without serious apprehensions as to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. It is, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and only when legislation is manifestly inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful constitutionality. The legislators, chosen as they are directly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true policy of the government can always be had, give to *all well considered* measures of legislation the solemn sanction of the highest power of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall shrink from no duty involved by the sacred trust reposed in me by the people of the Commonwealth, I would have all the other departments of the government appreciate the full measure of responsibility that devolves upon them.

The position of mutual estrangement in which the different sections of our country have been placed by the precipitate action and violent denunciation of heated partizans, the apprehension of still more serious *complications* of our political affairs, and the fearful uncertainty of the future, have had the effect of weakening commercial credit, and partially interrupting trade; and, as a natural consequence, deranging our exchanges and currency. Yet the elements of general prosperity are everywhere diffused amongst us, and nothing is wanting but a return of confidence to enable us to reap the rich rewards of our diversified industry and enterprise. Should the restitution of confidence in business and commercial circles be long delayed, *the Legislature*, in its wisdom, will, I doubt not, meet the necessities of the crisis in a generous and patriotic spirit.

Thus far our system of Government has fully answered the expectations of its founders, and has demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-government. The country has advanced in wealth, knowledge and power, and secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness. The workings of our simple and natural political organizations have given direction and energy to individual and associated enterprise, maintained public order and promoted the welfare of all parts of our vast and expanding country. No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interests; and we recognise, in their broadest extent, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity.

The election of a President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, has recently been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the people conferred on it when they adopted the Constitution. By this movement the question whether the government of the United States embodies the prerogatives, rights and powers of sovereignty, or merely represents, for specific purposes, a multitude of independent communities, confederated *in league* which *any one of them* may dissolve at will, is now placed directly before the American people. Unhappily this question is not presented in the simple form of political discussion, but complicated with the passions and jealousies of impending or actual conflict.

There is nothing in the life of Mr. Lincoln, nor in any of his acts or declarations before or since his election, to warrant the apprehension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the States. *No sentiments but those of* kindness and conciliation have been expressed or entertained by the constitutional majority which elected him; and nothing has occurred to justify the excitement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and is precipitating them into Revolution.

The supremacy of the National Government has been so fully admitted and so long cherished by the people of Pennsylvania, and so completely has the conviction of its nationality and sovereignty directed their political action, that they are surprised at the pertinacity with which a portion of the people elsewhere maintain the opposite view. The traditions of the past, the recorded teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, the security of their freedom and prosperity, and their hopes for the future, are all in harmony with an unfaltering allegiance to the National Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. They have faithfully adhered to the compromises of our great National compact, and willingly recognise the peculiar institutions and rights of property of the people of other States. Every true Pennsylvanian admits that his first civil and political duty is to the General Government, and he frankly acknowledges his obligations to protect the constitutional rights of all who live under its authority and enjoy its blessings.

I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation.

Pennsylvania has never faltered in her recognition of all the duties imposed upon her by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with her devotion to the interests of her own people, promote fraternity and peace, and a liberal comity between the States. Her convictions on the vital questions which have agitated the public mind are well understood at home, and should not be misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as uniform as they have been decisive, in favor of the dignity, the prosperity and the progress of her free industry, and support of the *principles of liberty* on which the government is founded, and menace or rebellion cannot reverse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her people, expressed in a peaceful, fraternal and constitutional manner; and when they shall have been administered in the government, as soon they will be, the madness that now rules the hour will subside, as their patriotic, faithful and national aims bring ample protection and peaceful progress to all sections of the Republic,

In the grave questions which now agitate the country, no State has a more profound concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade passing through her borders, carrying on an extensive commerce with her neighbors, in the vast and varied productions of her soil, her mines and her manufacturing industry, and bound to them by the ties of kindred and social intercourse, the question of disunion involves momentous consequences to her people. The second of the thirty-three States in population, and the first in material resources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other States, that the position and sentiments of Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood.

All the elements of wealth and greatness have been spread over the State by a kind Providence with profuse liberality. Our temperate climate, productive soil, and inexhaustible mineral wealth, have stimulated the industry of our people, and improved the skill of our mechanics. To develop, enlarge and protect the interests which grow out of our natural advantages, have become cardinal principles of political economy in Pennsylvania, and the opinion everywhere prevails among our people that development, progress and wealth depend on educated and requited labor; and that labor, and the interests sustained by it, should be adequately protected against foreign competition. The people of Pennsylvania have always favored that policy which aims to elevate and foster the industry of the country in the collection of revenue for the support of the General Government; and whenever they had the opportunity, in a fair election, they have vindicated that policy at the ballot-box. When their trade was prostrated and their industry paralyzed by the legislation of the *General Government, which favored* adverse interests, they waited patiently for the return of another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late election of President of the United States, the principle of protection was one of the prominent issues. With the proceedings of Congress at its last session fresh in their memories, a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania enrolled themselves in an organization, which, in its declaration of principles, promised, if successful, to be faithful *to their suffering interests and languishing* industry. Protection to labor was one of the great principles of its platform; it was inscribed on its banners; it was advocated by its public journals; and throughout the canvass it was a leading text of the orators of the successful party.

This is a propitious moment to declare that while the people of Pennsylvania were not indifferent to other vital issues of the canvass, they were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, and had no design *to interfere with, or abridge* the rights of, the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the national government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising citizens; but no voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our national Union. Conscious of their rights and their power, our people looked to the ballot-box alone as the *legal remedy for existing evils.*

In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness.—Let us invite them to join us in the fulfillment of all our obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws.—Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their allegiance. If the loyal States are just *right or self-respect*, the threatened danger may be averted.

Ours is a National government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the *result of mutual concessions*, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the National authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support.—The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.

The Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of thirteen States and four millions of people, in less than three quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three States and thirty millions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended over new climates, including people with new interests and wants, and the Government has protected them all. Everything requisite to the perpetuity of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been foreseen and provided for by the wisdom and sagacity of the framers of the Constitution.

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reasonably demand.—It provides that amendments may be proposed by Congress; and, whenever the necessity to amend shall occur, the people of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments which Congress may propose, the careful and deliberate consideration which their importance may demand. Change is not always progress, and a people who have lived so long, and enjoyed so much prosperity, who have so many sacred memories of the past, and such rich legacies to transmit to the future, should deliberate long and seriously before they attempt to alter any of the fundamental principles of the great charter of our liberties.

I assume the duties of this high office at the most trying period of our national history. The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the future pervade the people. A preconcerted and organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Government, dissolve the Union of the States, and mar the symmetry and order of the noblest political structure ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shall be my earnest endeavor to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me, and to deserve your approbation. With a consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, with no resentments to cherish, no enmities to avenge, *no wish but the public good* to gratify, and with a profound sense of solemnity of the my position, I humbly invoke the assistance of our Heavenly Father, in whom alone is my dependence, that His strength may sustain and His wisdom guide me. Wsth His divine aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fearlessly to my responsible duties, and abide the judgment of a generous people.

Invoking the blessing of the God of our fathers upon our State and Nation, it shall be the highest object of my *ambition to contribute to the glory* of the Commonwealth, maintain the civil and religious privileges of the people, and promote the union, prosperity and happiness of the country.

A LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

His Views on the Crisis.

[From the Washington Constitution, Jan. 10.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—I think all thoughtful men will approve your conduct in convening the Legislature.

Within a few weeks I have received many letters, chiefly from Kentucky, asking my opinion as to the prospect of a fair *adjustment of our political* troubles, which I have not answered, for reasons satisfactory to my own mind, among which has been a lingering hope that some acceptible plan of settlement might be proposed by Congress, securing the rights and honor of all. I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent, and, without intending to burden you with an extended letter, I will offer a few thoughts upon the condition of public affairs.

I am convinced that no thorough and satisfactory plan will be proposed to the States by Congress. *All efforts* for this purpose have disclosed differences too radical to admit of agreement.

At an early hour in the session, on the motion of a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Powell,) a committee of thirteen Senators was appointed to consider the state of the country and report a remedy. It was composed of representative men from different parts of the Union. After long conferences, for many days, the chairman reported to the Senate that they had been wholly [illegible] the committee were equally divided between the radical differences between the Republicans and others.

Propositions, conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession, were offered by Senator Crittenden. I refer to them because they concede much to the spirit of conciliation. They embrace the following as amendments to the Constitution:

That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the forts, dock yards, and other places under its jurisdiction in the Southern States;

Nor to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, nor to any Territory where slavery may exist, whether the transportation be coastwise or inland;

Nor to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Maryland or Virginia, nor without the consent of the inhabitants and compensation to the owners.

And in regard to the Territories:

That in all the territory now held, or hereafter to be acquired, north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited, while in all the territory now held, or hereafter to be acquired, south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race shall be recognized and protected; in both cases, the prohibition on one side of the line, and the protection of the other, covering the period of territorial existence.

These provisions, the resolutions propose, shall be made a part of the Constitution, and together with the features now in the Constitution relative to the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, and the return of fugitive slaves, shall not be subject to future alteration. As subsequently modified, they contain, among other things, a very proper declaration that citizenship and suffrage shall not be conferred on persons, in whole or in part, of African descent.

A glance at these resolutions will show the immense concessions they offer for security and peace. Leaving out of view for a moment the Territorial question, the other amendments are but declaratory of the present Constitution. Congress has no power now to abolish slavery in the places within its jurisdiction in the Southern States, nor to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State or Territory to another. Nor are persons of African descent citizens of the United States; and the basis of Federal representation and the return of fugitive slaves are stipulated for in express terms in the present instrument. If it be said that Congress may Constitutionally abolish slavery in this District, I will not pause to argue the question, but only enter a protest against the assumption.

If agreed to, they should be unamendable parts of the Constitution, since the North would soon have a sufficient number of States to change the instrument in the manner prescribed by itself.

It must be confessed that it offers but a faint hope of security and good faith when powers not granted to Congress by the Constitution must again be expressly denied, and the provisions made unalterable, to guard against apprehensions of a sectional and growing majority.

Upon these points, then, as I suppose, there is concession neither upon the one side nor the other. The free States are only asked to agree that they will never use their growing power to deprive the South of existing rights, which are essential to its safety.

I come, now, to the vast concession to the North, The Southern States assert, with great unanimity, the right of all the citizens of all the States to enter the common Territories with their property of whatever kind, including slaves, and to have it protected by the common Government. This right is sustained by a highly respectable class of opinion in the Northern States, and has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal known to the Constitution. It does not fall within the scope of this letter to re-argue the question. I treat it as a settled right, upon which the argument has been exhausted.

Mr. Crittenden's territorial amendment offers, so far as the Southern States and their slave property are concerned, to yield this right in three-fourths of *the existing territory* to save it in the remaining fourth. The citizens of the Northern States and their property are to be protected in ALL the territory; the citizens of the Southern States with their property IN ONE-FOURTH OF IT. Prohibition of slave property north of 36 deg. 30 min.; recognition and protection of it south of that line—and the rule to apply to all territory hereafter acquired—this is the principle of the proposed amendment. And the last-named feature is vital. If the territorial question can be *settled at all, it should be settled* for all time, and locked up in the Constitution. Otherwise, there can be no hope of exemption from incessant anti-slavery agitation, and the country would soon be thrown again into the midst of political and financial convulsions. The Southern States cannot afford to be shut off from all possibility of expansion towards the tropics by the hostile action of the Federal Government.

I am sure that this plan of adjustment has been offered, not as the full measure of our rights, but as a patriotic concession with the hope of obtaining promptly security and peace. In view of the knowledge we have of the progress of political anti-slavery opinion, and of the manner in which the Federal Government may be employed by hostile influences, it falls far short of what would be required in forming an original scheme of government on [illegible] the experience we have had of the practical working of the system, I find it difficult to cherish a well grounded hope of permanent security except by the introduction of some element which would give the South the power of self-protection.

I cannot suppose that Kentucky would consider her rights, interests, and honor safe under any settlement less thorough than this proposed by Mr. Crittenden. Any attempt to emasculate it by excluding from its scope after acquired territory, or by failing to recognize and protect slave property south of the line by language as clear and explicit as that employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous phrases, could only result in new agitations and convulsions. I believe that Kentucky wants a thorough settlement or none, and one that any plain and honest man can understand.

I have not referred to the personal-liberty bills of the Northern States, because they are the subjects of State action; nor to various propositions concerning the fugitive-slave law, because they relate only to legislative action; nor to the question concerning the right of sojourn and transit with slave-property; nor to the several schemes of constitutional amendment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr. Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress; and I have taken the plan which concedes most to the Northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would accept. And now, sir, I tell you that the Republicans in Congress, and I fear in the country, never will adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common Government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union. They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the Territory of the Union. Their fixed policy is to wield the Federal Government for anti-slavery purposes, and to crush all opposition by arms. I am not mistaken as to the purposes of the resolute and controlling spirits of that organization at this capital.

At an early day in the session, a number of gentlemen, fearing that no suitable guarantees could be proposed by Congress, began to look to the States and the people. The Republicans having control of the Northern States, our friends there were, of course, unable to move. An earnest effort was made here to secure a Convention of all the Southern States. The plan could not command the requisite support, and was lost in the rapid progress of events. Next, a more hopeful movement was set on foot, looking to an immediate conference of the border slaveholding States, (embracing Tennessee and North Carolina,) with the view to unite their counsels and avert the danger of civil war. But here, also, the obstacles proved insurmountable, and the time for such action has passed. Each of these States, therefore, must decide for itself the attitude it will occupy in this emergency.

The immediate question now presented is, peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connection with the Federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the Constitution, or the right of revolution, the great fact lies before us, that the act has been done; and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a larger population than the thirteen Colonies at the epoch of the Revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence. Under whatever name disguised, a collision of arms with them will be war.

The dominant party here, rejecting everything, proposing nothing, are pursuing a policy which, under the name of "enforcing the laws" and "punishing traitors," threatens to plunge the country into all the calamities of civil war.

The Federal Union cannot be preserved by arms. The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance, while in the North a great multitude of true and loyal men never would consent to shed the blood of our people in the name and under the authority of a violated compact. A serious collision upon existing issues would destroy whatever hope may yet remain of preserving or restoring the Union. An attempt to hold it together by the bayonet would exceed anything yet recorded in the annals of human madness and folly. It would bring on a war of unexampled ferocity, in which every vital principle of the Union would disappear forever.

If the South should succeed in maintaining her independence, the feuds and animosities engendered by the contest between the sections would be transmitted to succeeding generations, while, if she should be subjugated, the Government would become in form and in fact consolidated, and would soon reach the usual historical termination in a military despotism. But her subjugation is impossible, without extermination—and that is impossible.

And yet the danger of civil war is *imminent, unless it shall be arrested* by prompt and energetic action. If, before the passions of men become aroused, and a series of untoward events drifts us into strife, Kentucky and the other border States shall calmly and firmly present a united front against it, I believe it may be arrested. Fifteen States are potent to prevent war. This, too, would strengthen all the true men in the Northern States who resist the atrocious policy. Upon this question let us annihilate party. The force party believe that Kentucky and other Southern States are seriously divided on this subject. Unless this can be quickly shown to be a delusion, it may become the parent of a brood of woes.

The wisdom of the Legislature will doubtless provide whatever is needful; yet, at a time like this, it becomes the duty, as it is the right, of every man to express his opinions; and as one citizen of the Commonwealth, I give my voice for a State Convention. It is only by the direct action of the several States in their sovereign capacity have an opportunity to determine, in the most solemn manner, her judgment of her rights, and her attitude in the present condition of affairs.

She has not been an inactive nor inglorious member of the Confederacy; she is in the presence of great and startling events, and it is not her nature to sit in listless apathy, borne *along* by rapid currents, without the power to direct her course. Let her have the opportunity, through her chosen representatives and deciding upon the prospect of re-uniting all the States in a constitutional Union, or, if that shall be impossible, let her be in a position to determine her own destiny.

This letter has grown longer than I intended, although I have adhered pretty closely to my original purpose, rather to present facts, and my impressions of them, from this standpoint, than to enter upon elaborate discussion. I need not say to you, my dear sir, that I have uttered nothing in an obtrusive spirit, but rather reluctantly and sorrowfully. My suggestions in regard to the action of Kentucky are offered in the spirit of loyalty to the State I love and will ever obey. They are clearly right, or very wrong. If right, the pleasure will be mine to have said a timely word, if wrong, I will know how to bear, without a murmur all the consequences of an honest but terrible mistake.

Very sincerely your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Ben. B. Magoffin, Gov. of Ky.

MONUMENTS OF LABOR.

Ninevah was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 ft. high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 15 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building.

The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, 653 on the sides; the base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building.

The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls.

Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round.

Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves.

The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donation, that it was plundered of £500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues.

The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

☞ A church-bell, made of glass, fourteen inches high and fifteen feet in diameter, has recently been placed in the turret of the chapel at Grange, Borrowdale, Cumberland, England.

☞ In the year 1301, a sheep could be bought in England, for fourpence, and wheat *enough* to feed one hundred men for a whole day, cost but a single shilling.

*NOTE.—The language of Mr. Crittenden's resolution on that point may be liable to misconstruction, but I know that it was intended to embrace after acquired territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THE NEWS.

—Col. Eli Slifer, of Union county, late State Treasurer, is Secretary-in-chief under Governor Curtin, and Sam. B. Thomas, of Delaware county, Deputy Secretary.

MISSOURI.—On the 19th, the House of Representatives concurred in the following amendment of the Senate to the Convention bill:

"No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Convention on Friday last, adopted a resolution, by a vote of 165 against 130, declaring it to be the duty of Georgia to secede, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to draft the ordinance of secession.

—The Senate, on the 18th, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War, by a vote of 38 yeas to 13 nays.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The people of Maryland sustain the Governor of that State in his firm allegiance to the Union. Union meetings held in almost every county approve his course, and pronounce against disunion. The association of Minute Men of Baltimore have taken a noble stand in support of Gov. Hicks and the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, by yeas 208, nays 89. It is as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States settled with her, under the compact of government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

"We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and in ing and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

"And we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those that voted against the ordinance.

—We learn from Springfield, Ill., that Mr. Kellogg, member of Congress from that State, has arrived there on a mission to the President elect, to obtain a definite and authorative announcement from Mr. Lincoln with regard to the compromise propositions in Congress. On the result of this mission it is stated, will depend the future course of the Republicans in Congress. From Washington, too, we are advised that Mr. Swett has just left the latter city on a visit of similar purport to the President elect, and to urge him, at the solicitation of leading Republican members, to visit Washington immediately.

The Alabama State Convention on Saturday elected delegates to the proposed Southern Convention of Seceding States. The Convention is to meet in Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February. The State Convention also passed an ordinance appropriating three million dollars for the arming and defence of the State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following appointments are official:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Flour Inspector—John Shaw, of Allegheny county.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Samuel Ferguson.

Interpretor—A. Ammon.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Hiram Horter.

Keeper of Powder Magazine—Mark Low.

Health Officer—William Reed, of Philadelphia.

Master Warden—Charles S. Wayne, of Philadelphia.

Bark Inspector—James McManus, of Philadelphia.

Tonnage Agent—Thomas J. Tyrol, of Philadelphia.

Grain Measurer—Christian Myers, of Clarion Co.

Whiskey inspectors—Wm. Butler, of Lewistown, and Richard Ellis of Phila.

Harbor Master—Geo. T. Thorn of Philadelphia.

Quarantine Master—Robt. Garstride of Delaware.

Lazaretto Physician—Dr. D. K. Shoemaker of Carbon Co.

Port Physician—Dr. Trenchard of Philadelphia.

Flour Inspector—(not appointed)

The Virginia Movement---Watchman, what of the Night?

The Washington *Star* of Friday last says:—Virginia is promptly inaugurating the movement which, it is no longer to be doubted, bids fair to bring the troubles of the times to a peaceful and happy termination, without the destruction of the Union. It is the plan of inducing both the seceding States and the General Government to abstain from hostilities until the border slaveholding States can demand in a fraternal spirit of all the rest of the States that they will, in a National Convention, consider the existing condition of the Union, and remedy the evils, by the adoption of the Crittenden proposition, or whatever else that may prove satisfactory to those who simply seek to secure, for all time to come, within the Union, the institution of Southern slavery against unconstitutional encroachments on the part of the General Government.

The news from the South, received within the last week, proves—

1st. That South Carolina is heartily sick and tired of the position in which she stands;

2nd. That the popular vote of Georgia and Alabama is largely against following South Carolina's example;

3d. That Arkansas refuses to hold a Convention even, until after the 4th of March;

4th. That Tennessee has determined to refer whatever her Convention may do to the people, which cannot be done before the 4th of March;

5th. That North Carolina is by no means likely to act precipitately in the matter, and that her authorities, repudiating Mr. W. S. Ashe's acts of rebellion, have offered to restore to the United States the forts he caused to be seized;

6th. That Virginia has accorded to her people the right to sit in judgment upon whatever her Convention may do, and is also engaged in urging a plan under which the whole trouble may easily be accommodated without the destruction of the Union;

7th. That Maryland continues firmly to scout the intrigues of the Disunionists *per se* to involve her in the Disunion movement;

7th. That Missouri has decided that whatever her Convention may do, shall also be duly submitted for popular ratification or rejection.

In proving these, now so very important, facts, the news in question proves unmistakably that the consummation of the scheme of the conspirators to drag the whole South out of the Union before the 4th of March is, already, a dead failure; and that a wholesome reaction has certainly set in, in all quarters of the South, that, beyond question, dissipates the probability of the destruction of the Union, and promises a speedy settlement of the troubles by action of all the States in National Convention, represented not by their Congressmen, principally hold on position in public life, but by citizens without embarrassing records as public men, who see before them *their* chance to come into public life, only through earnest exertions to repair the mischief which Congress has for twenty-five years past been gradually heaping upon the head of an abused country.

Sound Sense.

Hon. John A. Gilmer writes to a friend in North Carolina, that "if the honest masses North and South can be induced, without passion, and with their cool heads to understand the abstract points of difference involved in the present disputes, they will at once arm themselves with the fraternal spirit of their revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, and schools.—The free States ought to know that all the chances are on their side; that they have a surplus population with which to settle the Territories, while the South has none, and they should feel satisfied that the laws of climate, soil, and productions will settle the question of slavery extension at last, in spite of 'the theories' about which the politicians of the two sections have each other so much by the ears."—Mr. Gilmer says, "I would have the people at once pull up their stakes, and come and pitch their tents around Washington, and command their representatives to adjust the difficulties which now divide the two great and powerful sections."

The True Policy.

Gov. Packer, in his recent message to the Legislature, thus forcibly condensed the true policy which should be pursued at the present time:

"The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of Government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man."

This we believe to be a fair expression of the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania upon the all absorbing topic of the day.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—An old lady living in Putnam county, Ind., by the name of Patsy Allen, died the other day, being 116 years old, having been born in 1744. She has a daughter living in the same county who is 93 years old.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

Although the Republicans, with few exceptions, admit the personal-liberty bills should be repealed, up to this writing nothing definitive has been done beyond the passage of a resolution through one of the branches of the Ohio Legislature. Gov. Curtin's inaugural address demands the repeal of any law on the statute-books of Pennsylvania that may, "even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection;" but his party friends have not yet moved to carry out his suggestions.—Indeed, they are on the record against the resolutions of Mr. Welsh, providing for the repeal of the sections of the act of 1847. The motive that should inspire patriots at this time should be to do *everything in kindness for the South.* We can afford to be magnanimous.—There is no surrender in treating our brethren, now so misguided and infatuated, indulgently. The hallucination of the Southern people is widespread, and in some States unanimous. They seem to be possessed of a sort of judicial madness, and while they refuse to listen, and express themselves passionately, let us maintain the attitude of forbearance and of affection, that has marked our whole course from the beginning. And who so entitled to lead in this cause as Pennsylvania. She ought to be the leader in proffers of peace and reconciliation. I do not know a Republican in Congress who would violently object to the repeal of all the personal-liberty bills, even among those who refuse to act while the South continues to repeat its threats. And at this moment, when every other plan of adjustment has failed, and when the friends of Mr. Crittenden's proposition almost despair of carrying it through Congress, nothing could be more wholesome in its effects than the immediate repeal of all obstructive legislation in the free States. In the far-off Cotton States, there is a large Union party, that would be encouraged by such an evidence of good feeling.—You will perceive that Alabama, which was supposed to be unanimous for secession, is halting, and that the members of the Convention from the northern part of that State refuse to sign the ordinance of secession unless that act is postponed until the 4th of March.—Virginia herself, in one branch of her Legislature, has adopted resolutions in favor of the Crittendon propositions, and Arkansas has followed up her refusal to favor immediate disunion by submitting the question of a Convention to the people. All these indications providing for delay are so many appeals to the people of the free States to do something in order to inspirit the Union men of the South. There are very few sincere Disunionists in Congress. I believe, if we could get at the truth in every man's heart, there are not six who are put down as Disunionists who would not quietly rejoice if the question could be settled. They are daily taught by unexpected events that their experiment is bound to be a costly, dangerous, and possibly fatal one. The change for them would be terrible. Not only will they be called upon to construct a new Government, [illegible] military and naval establishments, but they will be forced to meet and to answer the awakening sentiment of their people when all these evils become practical, and when the contrast is run between what they have unwisely and madly thrown away and that they have substituted. At first, the voice of the people in the South was derided by their leaders in Washington, and even now these leaders are generally so fearful of committing the question of Disunion to the ballot-box, that they adopt every expedient in order to accomplish their ends without referring their action to the masses. In North Carolina, the Legislature, although representing the people directly, were afraid to take the responsibility of calling a Convention, and referred the whole matter to the delegation in both houses of Congress from that State, asking of them whether, in their opinion such a Convention was necessary. At last, however, the Southern people are beginning to speak out. The large vote thrown against secession in Louisiana; the late proceedings of the Alabama Convention; the delay and factions in the Georgia Convention; the appeals of the Union men in Virginia, in and out of the Legislature; the determined action of the friends of the country in Tennessee—all are only so many proofs that the flank of the leaders has been turned by the masses, and that if the people of the North and Northwest will now come up in good faith, and repeal the personal-liberty bills, the catastrophe will be staggered, if it is not crushed.

Both sections of the Union may now be said to be fully prepared either for peaceful or a violent conclusion to our troubles. The South has spent, and is spending enormous sums to put herself in a warlike attitude, and the North and Northwest are now, as they have always been, ready to defend their rights in the tented field. Thus arrayed against each other, the time has come to decide whether there shall be peace or war. I am for peace, if it can be honorably maintained, and this is the feeling of ninety-nine Americans out of every hundred.

The brave and modest letter of Maj. Anderson, written from Fortress Sumpter, in reply to the venerable Wm. D. Lewis, president of the great Union meeting held at National Hall, in your city, expresses the hope that our troubles may be reconciled without bloodshed. This has been the policy, from the beginning, of Lieutenant-General Scott, and I know that the veteran sailor, Commodore Stewart, who is approaching his ninetieth year, and who reached Washington by the last evening train, is free in declaration to the same effect. Now, here are three men of war who are all for an amicable arrangement of our present difficulties. Why, then, should not statesmen, legislators, politicians, and newspaper editors abandon their records for the general good, and thus avoid a collision?

OCCASIONAL.

☞ We have nothing of importance from the Pa. Legislature. The resolutions for the repeal of the personal-liberty bills have not yet been finally acted upon.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Washington.

The Views of Col. Hayne Moderate.—Precipitation to be Stayed.—A Collision to be Avoided.—Mr. Pryor's Plan—The Crittenden-Douglas Compromise.—Mediation of Virginia.—Inter-State Commissioners to be Appointed.—Stay of Hostilities on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Col. Hayne the commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here for several days longer.—The opinion is almost unanimous, in Secession circles, that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. He has been in daily consultation with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities. It is believed that a strong representation has within two days past been sent to the authorities of South Carolina, urging them to afford Major Anderson every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Virginia House of Delegates, in session at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. Prior, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Senators Crittenden, Douglas, and Breckinridge, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and Conservative opinion. The plan consists of a series of resolutions, proposing:

First. That there must be some definitive and conclusive settlement of the slavery question between the two sections of the country, or a separation be inevitable.

Second. The Crittenden Compromise, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as a basis of fair and honorable adjustment, the least that Virginia feels she could take as a settlement.

Third. The appointment of a commissioner to each State in the Union, representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to the measure of conciliation.

Fourth. A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision, pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth. An appeal to the seceding States to preserve their existing *status*, and also abstain from all acts which may precipitate collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia was received to-day. It says that there is little if any doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislature of Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky—arrangements being in progress for that purpose.

The Crittenden Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Although the Republican Senators yesterday voted against the Crittenden Compromise, their chief objection was to that part which proposed to divide the territory which may hereafter be acquired, but a measure of that character confined to the present territory meets with some degree of favor with the Congress.

The President Firm—Dispatches to Maj. Anderson.—Fort Sumpter to be Defended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The demand of the independent State of South Carolina, that Fort Sumpter should be forthwith evacuated, has been stoutly refused by the President, and Lieut. Hall left yesterday for Charleston, the decision, with instructions to Major Anderson that should the fort be attacked he will defend it to the last.

This being the case, it now remains to be seen whether the authorities of South Carolina will put their threat into execution and assault the citadel. The Commissioners from thence assert that she will; and further, that the fort will be *captured*, let the consequences be what they may. They count on a terrific and bloody struggle, and are fully prepared to meet it.

Authentic advices report that Major Anderson has a full supply of stores for three months at least.

From South Carolina.

Warlike Message of the Governor—Passage of a Stay Bill.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Governor Pickens sent a message to the Legislature to-day, advising the raising of two more artillery companies, and one more regiment to serve three years.—He advises the permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications of South Carolina. This may be expensive, he says, but considering that we will soon have a southern Confederacy, and they will be necessary to protect the seacoast, we can afterwards transfer the troops to the southern government.—The fanatical excitement of the northern people shows us that if we expect to preserve peace we must prepare for war.

The House of Representatives passed a bill to stay the collection and prosecution of all debts due by the citizens of South Carolina to men in the slaveholding States, until after December next.

Late From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Talbot arrived here last night with gloomy tidings. The Governor and the members of his Cabinet were in consultation the greater part of last night on the intelligence communicated by Lieut. Talbot.

A white flag came from Fort Sumpter this morning. The object it is said to be to demand that South Carolina cease erecting fortifications.

Lieut. Davis and four soldiers from Fort Sumpter are in the city. The soldiers are witnesses in a murder case. Lieut. Davis is out on a parole. He is being entertained by his friends, and drinks to the peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty.

Fort Sumpter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

Arkansas.

The Convention Question Submitted to the People.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16.—The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of a State Convention directly to the people, who are to vote on it on the 18th of February. If a majority is found to favor the calling of a Convention, the Governor is empowered to appoint a day for its meeting.

Missouri.

Missouri Legislature—The Convention Bill Passed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The Convention bill passed the Senate last night by a vote of 31 yeas to 2 nays. The bill provides that the voters shall decide at the time of the election of delegates whether the secession ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election for delegates will be held on the 18th of February, and the Convention will meet on the 28th.

The REVOLUTION in the SOUTH.

The President's Instructions to Major Anderson.—The Navigation of the Mississippi.—Honor to the Brave.—Arming Volunteers in Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT AND FORT SUMPTER.

The *Herald* Correspondent says:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.—The President adheres to his position in regard to the forts in Charleston harbor, and *emphatically refuses to surrender Fort Sumpter*, and will so inform Col. Hayne, the special commissioner from South Carolina, *who came here to demand its unconditional surrender.*

Lieut. Talbot, one of Major Anderson's commissioners, leaves this afternoon, with special instructions to Maj. Anderson. The exact nature of these instructions is not known, but enough is known to state positively that *he is to maintain his present status, and defend the fort in every emergency.*

The President informed Col. Hayne, in his interview yesterday, that any communication he had to make must be made in writing. Col. Hayne has therefore been engaged to-day in preparing a letter to the President, setting forth the complaints of his people, and their demands respecting Fort Sumpter. I stated yesterday pretty fully what those demands were. Up to eight o'clock this evening the President had not received the letter.—When it is received the President will answer it promptly and unequivocally.

As I have repeatedly said, the President has taken his position in regard to the affairs in Charleston, and has deliberately made up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue, *and under no circumstances will he surrender Fort Sumpter to the authorities of South Carolina.* Unless the surrender is made, Col. Hayne says *oceans of blood will be spilt.*

The instructions to Major Anderson were completed to-day. Quite a number of Southern men have called upon the President to know what the nature of the instructions was, and to urge upon the President to prevent a collision between the Federal and State authorities. The President required no urging to adopt such a policy. In no instance, or under no circumstance, will the Government be the aggressor. They will act strictly on the defensive. If, however, the authorities repeat their offence, as in the case of the *Star of the West*, there will be no alternative left but to open the batteries and silence them at whatever cost. His instructions are [illegible] uity in them.

Lieut. Hall has left for New York. He will return on Friday.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.]

The telegraph advises us that artillery was ordered, yesterday, by the Governor of Mississippi, to Vicksburg, to bring to passing boats for examination. That is a new feature in the revolution, and comes nearer home than has any Charleston caper. We have no doubt the boats will comply, for they carry no passengers any more for the reason that all travel has stopped for the present, and then they would rather round to than be fired into.—We suppose Mississippi, since she passed her ordinance of secession, feels a good deal as does every urchin when he puts on his first pair of boots, especially if they are of the red-top morocco pattern; he must call attention to the great change by kicking everything within reach. She must needs now show that she is out of the United States by some overt act, and the only way she can do that is by obstructing the great highway that runs by her border. It is an annoyance that will have to be submitted to for the present; but we hope she will soon see the folly of it, and order her artillery back to Jackson. If she has the slightest cause for her present disunion step, this act of planting her batteries at Vicksburg, to bring boats to, must hurt her cause as well as the cause of the South. It will increase the hatred between the sections, and will, if continued, lead to inevitable war, and among those whose location, trade, and pursuits should make them friends. We think, however, Mississippi will soon give up this aggressive policy as greatly injurious to herself, and unjust to her Western customers and consumers of her products. The act is, moreover, violative of the rights of individual States and the citizens thereof. It is a usurpation of power, arbitrary in character, and indefensible. It is not necessary for self-preservation, and can only be accounted for on the ground that Mississippi wants to show her authority as a State out of the United States.

MAJ. ANDERSON AND GOV. PICKENS.

As Maj. Anderson's correspondence with Gov. Pickens has been subjected to some comments, it is proper that certain important facts should be known to the public. In consequence of his communication being cut off, he had no means of correspondence with the War Department, to know its purposes or convey his own views, except by accidental and unfrequent opportunities. It was decided here, after his removal to Fort Sumpter, and the departure of the South Carolina commissioners to send reinforcements, and four, companies of artillery, from Fort Monroe, were ordered to the *Brooklyn* for that purpose. These orders were afterward countermanded, and Major Anderson's brother carried him the intelligence of that decision.—Regarding it as conclusive he could and did not expect to be re-inforced. He had no knowledge whatever concerning the movements of the *Star of the West*, or of her transports. The first intimation that reached him was the booming of cannon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. When he saw the national flag hoisted at her masthead, and heard the firing repeated, his batteries facing Fort Moultrie and the ship channel were unmasked, manned, and the gunners stationed with matches in their hands, waiting the signal to fire. The steamer turned and put to sea, and thus the bloody reckoning was averted. This statement will explain the general terms of his first letter to Governor Pickens concerning the firing upon the flag, as he had none of the information concerning the steamer which was familiar to everybody else. Had he known her mission, Fort Moultrie would have been battered down.

A CAROLINA MANIFESTO.

The Boston *Transcript* has seen the first custom house manifest issued by the Charleston rebels. It bears the signature of W. F. Colcock, "Collector of Charleston," and J. Laurens, "Naval Officer." The common United States blanks have been used, and the words "United States" erased, and those of "*South Carolina*" inserted in their place. This shows that the printing department of the new "republic" has not yet been organized. The manifest has over the top: "District of the Port of Charleston, *State of South Carolina.*" At the bottom is the following: "Given under our hand and seal on the 1st of January *in the eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina.*"

TOO WEAK-HANDED TO MAN AN ENGINE.

In a spirited debate in the South Carolina Assembly, on the 11th, to exempt firemen draft to perform military duty, Mr. Edward stated that he thought there was not a member on the floor who stood at the gate of Hibernian Hall the beginning of this week or the latter part of last, and witnessed the efforts to carry the engines of this city to Spring street, but would be willing to advocate the fourth section of the bill. He witnessed there two engines, one of them tied on to a one-horse cart, and dragged by a few individuals, and the other dragged by five men and a few little negro boys. He was made to ask the cause of this, and he was answered that it was because the men who belonged to the companies had gone to Fort Moultrie, Morris Island, and other points, to defend the honor of South Carolina.

PASSPORT TO THE "REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

"Things are working." A few days since a gentleman of South Carolina applied by letter to the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, for a female teacher. Miss Emma J. Finton responded to the invitation, but in her letter assured the gentlemen that in the present state of affairs she should not undertake the journey without a *passport.* Accordingly she has just received a document duly executed, signed, "A Gentleman Citizen of the Republic of South Carolina, and personal friend of his Excellency the Governor," &c., under the protection of which she is now on her way to that beligerent "republic"—*Hudson Star, Jan.* 14.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Executive Office, Depart. of War, Charleston, Jan. 10, 1861.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief congratulates the officers and troops at Fort Morris and Fort Moultrie upon the promptitude with which they regarded the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumpter. The readiness with which the citizens of the State have rallied in her defence is honorable to them, and recalls the memories of the time when, at the same place, the citizen soldiers of that day won for themselves and their State imperishable credit. The State may safely confide in her sons, who have thus prepared themselves, at the risk of life and sacrifice of ease, to maintain inviolate the rights of their State. His Excellency the Governor directs this order to be read on parade at Fort Morris and Fort Moultrie.

D. F. JAMISON.

FREE TRADE FOR SUGAR.

The Fifth ward Republican Association of New York, in view of the treason in Louisiana, and the duty of 30 per cent, *ad valorem* upon all imported sugars have passed the following resolution, declining to be taxed for the benefit of traitors:

"That we do hereby call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass forthwith a law suspending all duties upon foreign sugars, so long as the inhabitants of Louisiana remain in open insurrection, and continue forcibly and unlawfully to hold in their possession the property of the United States."

A FULL REGIMENT FOR SIX MONTHS.

It is contemplated to raise and equip, at the expense of the State, one full regiment of one thousand men, to be enlisted for six months, and to be distributed among the six forts within the State. This will be an artillery force, and will, doubtless, constitute an important portion of the regular army of the Southern Republic, when it shall be established. The revenues of the State are even now ample to maintain such a force. It will prevent the trouble, expense, and interruption of business incident to the calling out of volunteers, who are mostly young men employed in the various commercial, professional, and mechanical employments, to whom military duty is a serious inconvenience and loss.—*True Delta, January* 12.

MILITARY SUBSIDY.

The Charleston papers state that a resolution was adopted in the Legislature, requesting the Bank of South Carolina to advance $150,000 for the military contingencies, and that the Bank has signified its willingness to comply. The above item of $150,000, is merely for contingencies. The whole expenditure for military purposes already incurred amount to $1,400 000.

SERVICES OFFERED.

We learn that on Saturday a number of ablebodied free colored men of this city, having first obtained the sanction of the Mayor, through him tendered their services to the Governor, to work for the State, in any capacity, and wherever their services are most needed. All they desire is that their families may not suffer while they are doing duty.—*Charleston Mercury.*

YANKEES LOSING THEIR VESSELS.

Letters received at Mystic on Wednesday, 9th inst., state that the fishing schooners R. Fowler, Capt. Eldridge, and the Osceola, Capt. Burrows, have been seized and confiscated by the State authorities of Florida, under an old law, long a dead letter, against citizens of other States fishing on their coasts. The news created excitement in Mystic. Acts of this kind cannot but inflame the Northern mind, while they strike an effective blow at the commerce of the South, because no master will trust himself and his vessel to the mercies of a set of men who seem regardless of any rules of honor or principles of law.

SNARLED AT AS THEY FLY.

The following paragraph from the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* concedes the alleged fact that many of the best families of the State are fleeing from it as from the plague, in consequence of the lawless tyranny now exercised by mob rule there. The *Courier*, of Saturday, Jan. 12, says:

"The removal of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own domestic affairs in their own way."

TAXING THEIR DOGS EVEN.

In the South Carolina Parliament on Tuesday, they were debating the propriety of levying a tax upon dogs in that State as a source of revenue. Mr. Allen and Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of it, but Mr. Hope thought the bill would not produce a large amount of money in the first place, and in the next it was interfering with the rights of the dog-owners. They will eat dogs before long in South Carolina.

PAYING THE PIPER.

Mr. Rhett, in the South Carolina Senate, on Friday, admitted that the expenses of that State for the coming year were estimated at two millions, and the total resources of the State amounted to only one million five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. They must look out, he said, that they were not bankrupt before the end of the year.

ARMING THE VOLUNTEERS OF RICHMOND.

The following resolution was recently offered in the City Council of Richmond, Virginia:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to raise $50,000 by sale of bonds, from time to time, as may be needed, for the purpose of arming and equipping such of the volunteer companies as are now commissioned, or may be hereafter commissioned.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.

The Galveston *News*, of the 5th inst. says: The United States officer in charge of the new fort building here, has, we understand, received invoices of the arms ordered to be sent here by the Federal Government.

Illinois Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.—The Democratic State Convention met at the State House this morning.

Ninety-three out of the hundred and two counties were represented. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious.

Resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, declaring that it is the prompting of patriotism and dictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore, we are willing to accept the amendments to the Constitution, proposed in the United States Senate by Senator Douglas and Senator Crittenden, and the border State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of the country.

Therefore, we earnestly entreat the Federal Government and the seceding States to withold the arm of military power, and on no pretext whatever bring the nation to the horrors of a civil war, until the people can take such action as the troubles demand.

We recognize and declare it to be the duty of the Federal Government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution; but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has a constitutional power to call out the military to execute these laws, except in aid of the civil authorities.

We deny the constitutional right of any State to secede from the Union, and we are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South, as violations of the Constitution. That in the opinion of this Convention, the employment of a military force by the Federal Government to coerce into submission the seceding States will inevitably plunge the country in a civil war, and entirely extinguish all hope for a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country.

We recommend the repeal of all personal-liberty bills, and recommend a National Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of February, to take into consideration the present perilous state of the country, and recommend to the people such just concessions, and such amendments to the Constitution, as will produce harmony and fraternal feeling throughout the Union, said Convention to consist of one delegate from each Congressional district, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States.

We request that the Legislatures of the several States take steps for the holding of State Conventions to carry out the aforesaid recommendations.

NORTH CAROLINA RESISTS COERCION!—The lower branch of the North Carolina Legislature has adopted the subjoined resolutions, condemnatory of the principle of coercion, and affirming the duty of the State to resist the passage of Federal troops. The resolutions were adopted on Tuesday, the 15th, by a vote of 63 to 20.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this general assembly, the Federal Government has no right to coerce a seceding State; and South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama, acting in their sovereign character, through conventions, having withdrawn, whether by secession or revolution, the Federal authorities have no power, under the Constitution, to make war upon and subjugate these States, or any other States which may hereafter adopt the like action.

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the constituted authorities of North Carolina to resist by force the passage of Federal troops through her territory to coerce and subjugate a seceding Southern State, and that North Carolina ought to resist any attempt at coercion, either by land or sea, by all the means in her power.

THE GLOBE.

ıntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ **Every Subscriber to The Globe is quested to act as Agent to extend its culation and usefulness.** ☜

'e are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and ı the assistance of our subscribers we know we can ıut in possession of the means to do so. We want ·y subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring us additional patronage, but also in putting us in posion of all the local news of the county of interest to the eral reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons ıld be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with 'eased patronage we would be enabled to give a better er. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than ·0 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all ı we must demand the subscription yearly or half rly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us ough the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our nds to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

'onnected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furhed with a more extensive assortment of the latest style types and materials than can be found in any other nty town in the State. Our work compares favorably h any done in the cities. We have four presses, which ables us to put out all kinds of job work with despatch lat reasonable prices.

THE UNION MEETING.—Agreeable the call published in the last *Globe*, large number of citizens of the coun- assembled in the Town Hall on hursday night last, and on motion, on. F. H. Lane was called to the air, Charles Porter, of Alexandria, ohn Lutz, of Shirleysburg, George ackson, of Huntingdon, and John lenner, of Henderson township, were ıosen Vice Presidents, and Dr. J. M. [cKinnon, of Shirleysburg, and Sheriff Vatson appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. F. Shaw, a committee of ten was appointed to prepare esolutions.

The Chair appointed the following amed gentlemen said committee:—Vm. F. Shaw, Nicholas Cresswell, J. . Griffith, Job S. Morris, R. M. Speer, Ion. John Long, Gen. Miles Green, . G. Whittiker, Theo. H. Cremer, and . L. Grim.

During the absence of the committee he meeting was addressed by Rev. Jonser and John Scott, Esq.

The committee having returned, and aaving agreed to disagree, two reports vere made, one by Mr. Shaw, signed by five of the committee, and the other by Mr. Cremer also signed by five of he committee. After some discussion, n which Messrs. Benedict, Shaw, Creıer, Williamson, Speer and Mattern ook part, on motion of Mr. Scott the committee was increased to thirteen ınd the resolutions were referred back with instructions to report on Friday evening. John Scott, A. W. Benedict ınd John Williamson, Esqrs., were ıdded to the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

On Friday evening the citizens again assembled in the Town Hall.—After the meeting was called to order Mr. Scott, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions which were *unanimously* adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

Several of the States bound by the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land acceded to and adopted by themselves, having by the action of separate State Conventions, undertaken to absolve their people from the allegiance due to the General Government, and placed themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Union; and other States of the Confederacy being agitated by those of their citizens who favor co-operation with the seceding States, thus rendering probable, not only a dissolution of the Union, but the formation of two or many governments, which from the causes leading to their existence, will act towards each other with that malignant hate which follows, when "brothers blood is turned to gall"; and the citizens of Huntingdon county strongly impressed with a sense of their duty to the Constitution and the Union, with the importance of preserving and maintaining both: desirous to avert the calamities that must follow a permanent dismemberment of the Union, do in county meeting assembled declare:

1st. That the undivided feeling of the people of this county without respect to party, is an unyielding fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and all laws passed in conformity with the one, or for the protection and perpetuity of the other.

2d. That we declare, not our willingness to concede, but our readiness by all lawful means to demand and enforce for our brethren of the South, every right and privilege granted and secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States, that while we declare the intention that their rights and ours shall be thus equally secured by the Government, we also declare that their wrongs and ours should be, and can be equally redressed by lawful resort to the same power.

3d. It is our ardent desire that the difficulties now existing shall be adjusted without leading to unnatural and disastrous strife: that they should be made the subject of dispassionate discussion among brethren, with a mutual desire to settle them justly to all parties; not the occasion of bloody contest which will embitter, but never remove them; and feeling thus, we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress and the State Legislature, to give expression to this sentiment, believed to be that not of the county alone, but of the masses in this State, by advocating and voting for any measure calculated to bring about a peaceable and honorable adjustment of pending difficulties; avoiding here the presentation of any particular project, about which individuals would differ, but declaring that in this crisis, mere party feeling should be buried by both constituents and representatives, and every patriotic effort made that can with honor be made, to preserve the Union in peace, and to call back those whom we still claim as citizens of a common country, from rebellion to allegiance; and then, if the olive branch of peace be rejected, and war proffered in its stead, we will stand around the flag of our whole country, as firmly as our rocks and mountains stand around us.

4th. While every thing consistent with honor should be done to avert the calamity of civil war, and restore fraternal relations between the States, duty to the Constitution and the laws which we have declared our readiness to support and submit to, requires that the people of every State should also support and submit to them. We cannot therefore characterize the recent attacks upon the property and flag of the United States as anything else than armed treason; and while, and wherever it continues to manifest itself, we cordially approve and will support the action of the President, his Cabinet, and Lieutenant General Scott in continuing to make every preparation necessary either to prevent or to meet it.

5th. That Major Robert Anderson is entitled to the thanks of his country for his prudent and patriotic conduct in occupying Fort Sumpter.

6th. That we extend our cordial greeting to all friends of the Union and of peaceable settlement in the Southern States; that we assure them of the prevalence of the feeling in the North, that the rights and equality secured by the Constitution and the laws shall be observed and enforced by all the powers of the Government, sustained in good faith by the people; that we ask them to stand with us, and pledge ourselves to stand by them in every honorable effort to preserve that Government under which both the North and South have grown and prospered.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY AND THE STATE.—We extract from the annual report of the Auditor General for 1860, the following statement of the receipts and payments of Huntingdon County:

PAYMENTS TO THE STATE.

Tax on Corporation Stocks:	
Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.,	$ 463 02
Broad Top Semi-Anthracite Co.,	30 00
Huntingdon Gas Co.,	36 18
Tax on Real and Personal Estate:	
H. T. White, Co. Treasurer,	9,246 91
" F. H. Lane, late do.,	7,881 67
Licenses:	
Tavern—H. T. White, Co. Treas.,	710 00
" F. H. Lane, late "	145 39
Retailers—H. T. White, Co. Treas.,	345 05
" F. H. Lane, late "	401 95
Brokers, " "	28 50
Dist & Brew, " "	38 00
Billiard-room, " "	30 00
Restaurant, " "	40 00
" H. T. White, "	110 00
Pat. Medicine, F. H. Lane, "	19 00
Millers, " "	6 65
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.:	
Prothonotary,	282 32
Register,	252 16
Collateral Inheritance Tax:	
Register,	671 82
Total amount paid to the State,	20,738 65

RECEIVED FROM THE STATE.

Pensions and Gratuities,	$ 80 00
Common Schools,	3,509 34
R. C. McGill, for castings,	154 68
McGill & Cross, "	28 36
Received from the State,	3,772 38
Valuation, Taxation, and Population:	
Real and Personal Estate,	$4,698,000 26
Tax on Watches,	166 25
Assessment of Tax,	12,157 47
Population of the county,	28,204
Taxables,	6,480
Population of Pennsylvania,	2,921,046
Total valuation of Real and Personal Estate.	$569,049,867 00

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—From a report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools we extract the following statement relative to the schools of Huntingdon County, for the school year ending June 4, 1860:

Whole number of schools,	184
Number yet required,	8
Average number of months taught,	4½
Number of male teachers,	151
do female do,	36
Average salaries of males per month,	$24 87
do do females do	20 03
Whole number of male scholars,	4,299
do female do	3,556
Number learning German,	41
Average number attending school,	5,138
do do of scholars in each school,	42
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	64c
Amount of tax levied for school purposes,	$25,041 23
Amount of tax levied for building purposes,	2,786 05
Received from State appropriations	2,341 45
do collectors,	22,072 05
Cost of instruction,	19,996 50
Fuel and contingencies,	2,962 43
Cost of school houses, renting, etc.,	3,026 58

In addition to the above, we have a County Academy, located in this borough, for the building of which the State in 1816 appropriated $2,000. It is a two story brick, valued at $3,000, and is now in operation under trustees.

COURT.—Last week being first week of Court, our town was unusually lively. The most important case before Court was the Commonwealth against Brice X. Blair, J. T. Hunter and Alex. Scott, charged with conspiracy to abduct from her father's house, Miss Mary Margaretta Scott, with the intent to marry her to Hunter. The trial excited great interest, the Court room being filled during the entire progress of the trial which closed late on Saturday evening. The jury was out about half an hour, and returned with a verdict of *not guilty* as in manner and form indicted, but that the defendants *pay the costs of prosecution.*—The other indictments against Mr. B. were called up, but his counsel asked for a continuance to April Term on the ground of the absence of important witnesses. The Court granted a continuance.

THE "UNION" DISSOLVED.—The *Union* newspaper, for a year and a half published in this place by R. Milton Speer, Esq., has ceased to exist.—Mr. Speer will hereafter give his whole attention to the law, a calling he wishes to excel in, and we hope he may not be disappointed. Mr. Speer in his valedictory says:—"For nearly eighteen months, I have occupied the editorial chair and have endeavored to discharge the duties devolving upon me faithfully and fearlessly. The errors which I have committed were in act, not in design. I gladly retire from editorial life—my thirst for its fame is satisfied, and my visions of its pleasures gone forever." The "*Journal & American*," and "*The Globe*," are the only two papers now published in Huntingdon.

☞ At a meeting of the Standing Stone Literary Association, held on the evening of the 8th inst., the undersigned was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, relative to the death of Benjamin M. Higgins, late a member of said Association, which at a subsequent meeting was unanimously adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our much esteemed member and fellow-citizen—Benjamin M. Higgins.

And, WHEREAS, We deem it our duty, as members of the Standing Stone Literary Association, to give expression to our feelings on the mournful occasion. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Benjamin M. Higgins the Standing Stone Literary Association has lost a useful and agreeable member—the community at large, a highly respected citizen—the church, a truly pious and zealous member—and the cause of Christianity, at large, a bold and fearless advocate.

Resolved, That the members of this Association hereby tender their sincere and united condolence to the friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in all the papers of the county, and that a copy thereof be furnished the friends of the deceased.

A. L. GRIM,
B. F. CONRAD,
GEO. BOAT. } Com.

COURT PROCEEDINGS. — Comm'th vs. Alex. Hockenberry, Indictment assault and battery. True bill. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Com. vs. John Baker. Indictment assault and battery. True bill. Verdict guilty, and pay the costs.

Com. vs. Arthur Rodgers. Indict. larceny, True bill. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Brice X. Blair. Indict. adultry. True bill. Continued to April Term.

Com. vs. Brice X. Blair and John T. Hunter. Indict. Attempt to procure abortion. True bill. Continued.

Com. vs. Brice X. Blair, John T. Hunter and Alex. Scott. Indict. Conspiracy. True bill. Verdict not guilty, but that defendants pay the costs of prosecution.

A large number of cases were entered for trial, but a number of the defendants were not taken, and in many other cases the grand jury returned "not a true bill."

POISON.—Hall's *Journal of Health* says if a person swallows poison deliberately, or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for the doctor; meanwhile, run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer better in a large number of cases than any thing else. If by this time the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee, as antidotes for any poison that remains in the stomach, because these purify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible article.

SOUR GRAPES.—Our 8x10 neighbors down street don't like the enlargement of *The Globe*. They say "it reminds them of a great big house with nobody living in it." Come neighbors, you should remember that we are far ahead of you every week with the important news of the day. We should like to see you *spreading* yourselves a little.—If you can't keep up with our progress don't expose your weakness.

MT. F. S. BIRMINGHAM.

The semi-annual examination of the Mountain Female Seminary will be held Jan. 28th and 29th. Concert on the evening of the 29th. The morning trains will stop on the 29th & 30th for accommodation of visitors. The public are invited to attend. Summer session opens January 31st.

S. G. GRIER.

☞ A fine stock of Violins, Strings, &c., —also, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

☞ German and English Almanacs fo 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE CONFLICT OF SMELLS.—A party of negroes in Ithaca, N. Y., recently decided to have a ball. It took place about six miles out of the city, and they engaged a splendid six horse team to take them to the spot. The owner of the team, a well known white livery-stable keeper of Ithaca, not wishing to entrust his team to the care of any one else, resolved to drive it himself. After the ball was opened, one of the darkey managers politely invited the gentleman to go in as a spectator if he pleased, and he did so. After awhile, the negroes becoming aroused by the dance, the odor of the room became slightly objectionable.—As the ball progressed, the aroma became stronger until he concluded to leave. Just at that moment he saw a number of darkeys in consultation, and one of them approached him with much politeness, and informed him that the ladies requested that he should leave the room. The darkey stated that he regretted to make the request, but that the ladies insisted; because they said—he smelt too much of the stable!

Gen. Wool on the Crisis.

The following letter from this distinguished soldier and patriot, to his old friend, Gen. Cass, will be read with interest at this time:

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the State of the country.—My letter is headed *private*, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitance or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the city of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and Laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator Seward's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the States of Mexico.

A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, while the free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place, in three months we would have a bloody war upon our hands.

Very truly your friend,
JOHN E. WOOL.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Words of Soberness from the South

Hon. John P. King, of Augustus, Georgia, one of the ablest men in that State, has published a series of articles in the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, against Secession. In one of these articles, he says:

This panic has already cost our planters millions in the depreciation of their property; and, if it continues long, must prove disastrous to all classes, and to the debtor class must be attended with absolute ruin. I wish to show that no immediate danger is to us threatened; that so far as any material interest is concerned, the danger is remote and contingent. The equality in the Territories—the main question involved—is practically a mere abstraction, and, by many of our greatest southern statesmen, believed to be of little importance to the South. This claim as a constitutional right, is of a recent origin. It was not insisted on even in the angry discussions on the Missouri Compromise. Its justice, however, was none the less clear, and the claim should not be surrendered. Our grievance, from the election of Lincoln, is not one of tangible and immediate wrong to our interests. It is only an evidence on which we ground an apprehension of future wrong. It is evidence but not conclusive evidence. The election of Lincoln is more an insult than an injury. It does not touch a single interest that would not have been equally exposed under any President. I am not indifferent, however, to the outrages of those States who have violated the social compact by hostile legislation. But I would not adopt a Japanese plan of redress, and rip open my own bowels, but punish the guilty parties.

This we can do better in the Union than out of it. We can make them continue to contribute to our national strength and resources, whilst we can make them pay for their own perfidy and folly. Our complaint is against the perfidy of States, not against the government of the Union. It was the the perfidy of States that called the Union into existence. The Union cemented these faithless, jealous, sectional bodies together, and from objects of contempt when separated, they rapidly grow into one of the most powerful and prosperous nations on the earth. Let us keep cool. "The best courage is tempered with caution."—The inflammatory appeals of some of our orators have excited the people to madness, and we see and feel the effects upon our material interests, of the panic created, in view of the "reign of terror, anarchy and blood," which they tell is upon us. I am amazed at some of our most worthy citizens, who have been goading the masses to this work of ruin. Look at the address of Mr. Cobb, a citizen of high standing—a man of talents, a prominent lawyer, and Chistian! Conjectures without reason, assertions without proof, conclusions without premises! No revolutionary harangue of Desmoulins, Danton or Cauthon was ever better calculated to stir up an excited population to anarchy and blood! "A revolt within seven miles of Milledgeville?" Why should there not be one in the neighborhood of every secession speech? "Free by virtue of Lincolns election!" Who told them so, except our own imprudent disclaimers? Why not let them know the truth, instead of quoting the ravings of such fanatics as Garrison, as the sentiments of Lincoln and the whole North.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JANUARY 21.—Flour continues firm, but there is little or no shipping demand, sales for home consumption from $5,38 to $5.62½ per bbl, for common and choice superfine, $5,75@5,87½ for extra, and $7@6½ for extra and fancy. Rye Flour is held at $4,00 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at $4 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 4000 bus good and prime Penn'a. and Western red at 130@133c per bus, and small lots of white at 140@150c. Rye sells at 76 for Penn'a and 70 for Southern. Corn is in moderate demand at 62@65c for new, and 71c for old yellow. Oats 34c per bu. No sales of Barley or Barley Malt.

Seeds.—Sales of 500 bushels Cloverseed are reported at $474@512½ ₱ bus. for fair to prime quality.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., by Rev. S. L. M. Conser, at the Jackson House, Mr. WILSON L. BENSON and Miss CORNELIA CAROTHERS, both of Trough Creek.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. JACOB C. FISHER and Miss ELLA C. BENSON, both of Trough Creek.

On the 10th inst., by the same, at the Methodist Parsonage, Mr. MILES SELFRIDGE and Miss RACHEL SHAFER, both of McConnellstown.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN B. HOUSEHOLDER and Miss ELIZABETH MEGAHAN, both of McConnellstown.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN N. GEISSINGER and Miss ROSANNA T. BRENNAMAN, both of Juniata township.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. GEO. HEARN and Miss CAROLINE NORRIS, both of Walker township.

NOTICE.—*To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company.*

The Court of Huntingdon county, at January term 1861, directed to be paid to Creditors, one per cent. on their claims, on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, Jan. 23, 1861 2t

☞ *Standard, Hollidaysburg. Democrat & Sentinel*, Ebensburg, and *Record*, Blairsville, insert the above 3t and charge this office.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

LAST NOTICE.—All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The firm heretofore existing under the name of Hardy & Smith, at Emlysville, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent,—the books remaining in the hands of the undersigned, by whom the business will be settled.

Emlysville, Dec. 25, 1860.—4t.

WE WAGS AND FALSTAFF CLOCKS. Just received and for sale cheap. Also, a large and splendid assortment of the most FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, direct from the East. Call and see the We Wags. SWARTZ & McCABE.

Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.-6t.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!! James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.* This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL,
A. M.	P. M.	A.M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 01	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 25	7 22	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 30	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 08	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 40	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyone,	10 18	8 29	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A.M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24, 1860. Supt.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations. by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of acres, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits,*" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,60 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America.* It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

Nov. 21, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR, A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.

WM. F. THOMAS.

Nov. 21, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. FISHER & SON.

Oct. 31, 1860.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter-envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.

Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

Importance of Salt in Agriculture.

If we should ask why so enormous a quantity of this inestimable gift of salt is distributed throughout the earth: why three-fourths of the surface of the planet designed for the home of man is covered with it; the answer would be—*in order to preserve the work of Nature, to enable man the more readily to sustain himself, and to make him wealthier and better.* It has become an *indispensable condition* for the existence of man, and his civilization.—*In all organic beings we meet with two processes*—that of life and that of decomposition—the latter beginning its full activity after the former has achieved its end, *at the moment when* organic beings are dissolved into those constituents from which the plant was formed and nourished.

If, however, we intend to check, or at least delay decomposition, we must employ acids, for we know that the Creator formed of the sea-salt a mighty barrier against the immeasurable mass of water becoming putrid; we know that our stocks of flesh, grease, &c., are preserved by the application of salt; that cabbage-water, acids in general and kitchen-salt are the means employed by the agriculturalist against septic diseases in our domestic animals, against diseases of the mouth and feet. The separation of milk and deposit of meatwill be increased by the application of salt, thus forming an essential means for the promotion of cattle-raising.—By the application of salt, the fruits, especially wine, will become much better; and even the ancients were in the habit of throwing salt on their grounds, their vineyards and fruit trees. Agricultural chemistry informs us that the simplest combinations through which nourishment is conveyed to plants consists in acids, alkalise and alkaline substances. Animal chemistry shows that free muriatic acid and kitchen-salt form the principal constituents of the contents of the stomach.

In a French prize paper, by Dr. Desarve, on the manifold advantages of the use of salt in agriculture, the following results have been laid down by the celebrated French veterinary surgeon, Grogniez:

Common salt serves as a preventive of the fermentation and heating of hay which has been heaped up in large stacks during wet weather. Forty quintals of hay require fifteen pounds of salt, to be strewn among it in alternate layers.

The effect is much better shown in straw, which if intended to be used as fodder, by being moistened with salt water, may be preserved for a long time, when it can be given to cattle instead of hay, a method in use among the ancients.

Leaves of trees, when put in ditches with salt, may be prevented for a long time from putrefactive fermentation, and will even make good forage. Intelligent farmers of the Mont d'Orly-onals are in the habit of thus preserving their vine leaves as fodder for goats.

Fodder, of inferior quality, for instance straw, or other kinds, soaked and bleached by rain and sun, cured too late, or become woody, may be rendered more palatable and easy of digestion by being salted. A pound of salt in three quarts of water is required for a quintal of bad hay.

The sharp taste which the milk of cows usually assumes in consequence of beets, turnips and white cabbage being continually fed to them, can be removed by salting those vegetables.

In Flanders, common salt is strewn on new and wet oats, to be fed to horses, and thus prepared, will not be dangerous to the animals. The same application may also be made to hay newly harvested, to prevent injuries when it may become necessary to feed such hay, the moisture of which has not been fully evaporated.

Though the bad qualities of dusty, muddy, or mouldy fodder, after having been washed and threshed, are not entirely removed, yet by giving a sprinkling of salt-water, they will be diminished to a considerable degree. This fact will be of advantage to the farmer whenever he may be in want of appropriate fodder.

By means of salt, such water as otherwise could not be used for cattle for drinking, will be rendered proper.

The great advantages derived from common salt with regard to the health of cattle, have been clearly shown by many experiments made by that learned and celebrated agriculturist of Alsace M. Boussingault. Cattle, by being fed with salt, receive a soft and glossy skin, their digestion and appetite are in good order, and they increase in flesh and strength. Cows thus fed yield much milk, while those treated otherwise have dull skins, with rough hairs, exhibit less appetite, produce a smaller amount of flesh, and yield not only inferior quantity, but also quality of milk.

Manure from cattle fed with salted fodder is also of a better quality.

Finally, manuring with salt will banish mosses and hurtful parasitical plants from shadows.—*U. S. Patent Office Report.*

A Book for Fruit Growers.—"Downing" Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Horse and His Diseases—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Quantity of Milk for a Pound of Butter.

Much difference of opinion is entertained in relation to the quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter. It is true that there is a very great difference in the quality of milk from different cows. The feed, also, has much influence upon the richness of the milk. The milk of the Alderney cow will give much more butter from a given quantity of milk, than any other breed with which we are familiar—but it is very desirable to ascertain, as far as practicable, what is the fair average of dairies, composed of the dairy cows of this country, and treated as our best dairy cows are by good dairymen.

We requested a dairyman in this State, Joshua S. Holbert, of Chemung, to make the experiment, and furnish us with the result. He has done so and his statement will be found annexed. From this it will be seen that the fair average of the dairy, taking the season through, is *fourteen quarts of milk for a pound of butter.* We have made extensive inquiries since this statement was furnished, and the general expression of dairymen, in our own and adjoining States, corresponds with that of Mr. Holbert.

It will be seen in the report which we give of Mr. T. Horsfall, of England, on the management of dairy cattle, that the same average is found in Mecklenburg, Prussia, Holland, and Great Britain.

It is very important that our dairymen should make careful trial of different varieties of feed, testing the qualities of each, and thus ascertian what is most beneficial, in addition to the ordinary pastures of the farm.—Indian corn for soiling has been very successfully used in this State, for dairy cattle—and in the severe drought of 1854, those of our dairymen who had this resource, were enabled to make their full complement of butter, while others suffered a very great reduction in their annual produce. The Chinese Sugar Cane is recommended as favorable for this purpose, and its extensive culture during the approaching season, will doubtless test its value. The Stowell Evergreen corn has proved the most valuable variety for soiling that we have known in this State.

JOSHUA S. HOLBERT'S STATEMENT.

B. P. Johnson, Esq.: In order to ascertain the quantity of milk necessary to make a pound of butter, I have measured several churnings of milk, and then weighed the butter, and it takes 15 quarts of milk to make one pound of butter. I think, to take the whole time of milking for the year, it will take 14 quarts. My father, John Holbert, thinks it will take between 13 and 14. Last fall, while feeding pound.—[Joseph S. Holbert,] *Trans. N. Y. State Ag. Society.*

Live Cattle Weighed by Measure.

The only instrument necessary is a measure with feet and inches marked upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The superficial fact is obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following table contains the rule to ascertain the weight of the animal:

If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.

If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven.

If less than five and more than three multiply superficial feet by *sixteen.*

If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-three.

If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.

If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.

Example:—Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches; length five feet six inches; the superficial area will then be thirty-four; and in accordance with the preceding table the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Example:—Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot nine inches. There would then be three and a half feet, which, multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

Calves With Sheep.

It is well known, perhaps, to most of your agricultural readers, that late calves, when they come to the barn in the fall, will, if confined in yards with older animals, frequently sicken and become debilitated. Being weak and small, they are usually shoved about, and deprived of their due share of food, and in consequence "fall away" rapidly. Now I never allow animals of this description to associate or be confined with larger ones, but put them with my sheep where there is no danger of their doing or receiving harm. Sick calves, I have observed, often pick up and devour with avidity the hay and straw from among the sheep dung. It is medicinal, and I know of no article that has a more immediate and salutary effect in restoring diseased calves to health than sheep dung.—I have practiced this usage for many years, and have never lost an animal, though I have had many sick when they came to the barn.—*Cor. of the Germantown Telegraph.*

Dressing of Wounds.

The first dressing to recent wounds after stopping the blood by means of styptics, or tying the vessel should it be necessary, is dry lint covered with tow or linen cloth. This dressing should be suffered to remain for two or three days. It should then be removed, and asterwards dressed accordingly, by promoiing suppuration, etc., once or twice a day. This is the mode of treating a lacerated wound, or an incised wound that has not united in the first instance by the adhesive inflammation, which, in the latter case, should always be attempted, by bringing the edges closely in contact, by means of adhesive plaster.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of

FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle,*" I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' *wear, and an inspection of my selection* of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to *call personally, may only name the article they* wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.–5m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, *that she has opened a* Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and *a general assortment of Fancy Goods.*

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
PAINTS, OILS, &c., CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, For Men and Boys
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and *beauty of finish. These Pianos* have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand *Pianos and PRINCE'S* IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Putman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker *Bonnets* for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S *is the place to buy* good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The *largest and best assortment* of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Laine, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and *unbleached,*) *Cotton* and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best tasortment and *cheapest Goods* in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionarks, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street *Don't miss the place.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

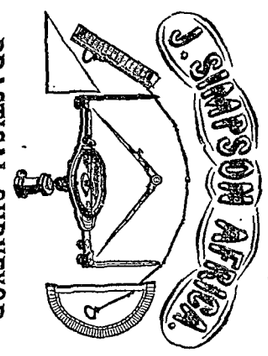
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Nyton's store.

April 18, 1860–tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

Morning Express, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

Mail Line leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 6.30 P. M.

Morning Mail Line, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

Afternoon Express Line, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at *Allentown* for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) *at 8.00* A. M., and 1.15 P. M., *for Philadelphia,* arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: *To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2* (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading *with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.*

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

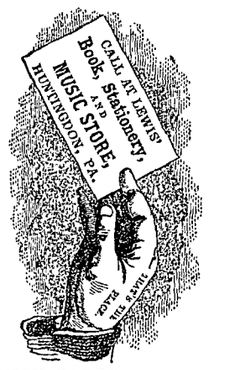
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a *new and improved* plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, *and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save* money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—*Bring the pay and save ten per cent.*

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. Corbin has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '58.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 *per cent. cheaper than any other place in* town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

*Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his profes*sional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market *square, Huntingdon, Pa.* (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken *in exchange at the highest market prices.* (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry,
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and s Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note P Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black I Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pock Desk Inkstands, and *every other* article usually fo a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair pr LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STO

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, c on business in company with Messrs. P. Brandy, H P. Wimmelly, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day di *partnership with the above firm!* All claims against old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all tho debted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHE* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaire good stock of Clocks, Watches and Je will be kept on h